



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

flowers plentifully, but fruits rarely. Can it be a hybrid between *D. rotundifolium*, D. C., and one of the erect species?

Mr. Commons has also found *D. ochroleucum*, M. A. Curtiss, near Felton, Delaware—the most northern locality yet known. This is a well-marked species, always distinguishable from its trailing allies by the light green color of the leaves, its ovate leaflets strongly reticulate-veined, as are the always twisted divisions of the lomenta, and its ochroleucous flowers. It fruits abundantly and is a rank grower.

W. M. C.

§ 90. **Two Lichens of Oregon.**—The region proved to the experienced collector, Mr. Elihu Hall, less interesting as regards Lichens than California, and he was able to add but little to what was already known. The two plants now to be briefly described are, however, new to us.

***Sticta Oregona* (sp. nova)**—thallo coriaceo-membranaces laciniato-lobato lacunoso-reticulato viridi-glaucescente, laciniis elongatis apice rotundatis sinuato-incisis margine crenato-lobulatis mox dissectis subtus inter papulas albas reticulatim brunneo-tomentosis; apotheciis sparsis mediocribus (latit. 2-4 millim.) margine thallo concolore demum excluso. Sporæ 6-8^{næ} in thecis, e fusiformi aciculares, 4-loculares, incolores, longit. 0.044-75 millim., crassit. 0.006-9 millim.

Upon trunks of trees, Oregon, *E. Hall*.

This fine accession to our Flora is not without a certain general resemblance to *S. anthraxis*, Ach., also peculiar to the West Coast, but belongs to the marked section of which *S. pulmonaria* is the type; differing from this no less in its *ensemble* than in its spores. Whatever the real rank of *S. linita*, Ach., it is scarcely better comparable with the present.

***Rinodina Hallii* (sp. nova)**—thallo crustaceo tenui contiguo rimoso cinerascete, hypothallo nigro limitato; apotheciis biatorinis mediocribus (latit. 0^{mm.}, 7-1^{mm.}, 2) adnatis plano-convexis, margine obtuso integerrimo fusco discum fusco-nigrum opacum demum turgidum cingente. Hypothecium incolor. Sporæ octonæ in thecis, ellipsoideæ, biloculares, fuscae, longit. 0.019-30 millim., crassit. 0.009-15 millim., paraphysibus bene distinctis.

Upon bark, Oregon, *E. Hall*. Upon Redwood, and Oak, California, *H. N. Bolander*.

R. sophodes v. *confragosa* is the most distinguished form of this genus on the Western coast, occurring on rocks and on the earth, where the fruit attains to the largest size perhaps as yet noted (the width exceeding 2^{mm.}) and also on trees. From this the present is seen at once to differ in its biatorine exciple, and generally Lecideine aspect. The disk, in several specimens, is more or less distinctly white-pruinose.

EDW. TUCKERMAN.

Terms—One Dollar per annum beginning with the January number. For the Botanical Directory alone, 30 cents. Back volumes on hand.

Local Herbarium, 3, E. 33d St.—Editor, 224, E. 10th St.

The Club meets regularly the last Tuesday of the month in the Herbarium, Columbia College, at 7½ P.M.